Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WA. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. CHAS. W. DAVIS. Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door the Post OFFICE in Bloomfield

THE END OF THE YEAR.

Notwithstanding we have arrived at the end of our volume through the successive stages of weekly issues, each at its appointed time, and have ever kept in view, the next and following number, so as to be sufficiently advised of the approaching terminus, still we conless that the end of the volume is reached under some perturbation of spirit. We seem to have accomplished so little and find so much still before us to do, that we may well feel misgivings for the results of the past and distrust for the realization of the future,

One thing, however, we must claim for our work, and it is a comfort and At Bloomfield Post Office, Dec. 23rd, 187 a solace, that however arduous and unceasing and varied, have been our labors, they have been performed with the best intent to acquit ourself with fidelity to the duties of our high vocation and the best interests of our constituency. If we have effected less than we desired and hoped for yet a review of our work shows that some thing has been attained. We are confident that we are stronger morally, mentally and Flynn, Eliza. every way, than ever before. Our constituency is larger than ever and more appreciating and supporting of our labors.

We are closing the 52nd number of the Third volume. Such as it is, we submit it to candid' criticism, and, grateful for the encouragement and support we have received, we cordially wish our subscribers. readers and advertisers, all and each, A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

ENLARGEMENT.

Having determined to enlarge the Ga-ZETTE after this number, which closes the present volume, we hope we may look for a due appreciation of our enterprise in the addition of many new names to our subscription list. Our approving readers can mend. aid us by commending the GAZETTE to the favorable notice of their neighbors and friends. There are very few citizens who would not feel it a privilege to invest the small pittance of \$2, to sustain a good local paper, laboring in the interest of the town, if it were brought to their attention.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

During the three years past, the SATER-DAY GAZETTE has given evidence that a local County Journal could be conducted in a way to do credit to its locality and to entertain and benefit its reade

Writers of ability have from time to time contributed to enrich and illuminate its columns with attractive original articles. This has been a distinguished feature of the GAZETTE, which has done much to place it in the front rank of Country Journals.

COMMUNICATIONS. -- We were compelled for want of room last week, to lay over several articles which were in type, among them our New York Letter, which the readers of the GAZETTE never like to miss. This week we shall again have to defer several communications.

We commend to all our readers the very thoughtful and well-written article on Gold Silver and Real Estate, by a well-known citizen of Montclair, the second part of which appears in this issue. We hope other citizens will take up the subject, or kindred subjects of importance and interest and discuss them wisely in these columns. Its effect upon the minds of our young men will be beneficial.

OUR NEXT ISSUE-will contain a ne original story written for the GAZETTE by a citizen of our county. Also another of the very interesting "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," written for our columns by a resident of Montelair. Also an article on Daneing, by our whilem correspondent

WINTELIABILITY .- For the sake of show ing how little reliance can be placed on newspaper reports from a distance, we clip Monday last :

Destructive Fire in Bloomfield, N. J .- At a boatructive Fire in Bloomneid, N. J.—At a bout 70 clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the extensive paper manufactory known as the Silver Spring Paper Mills, located about a mile from the town of Bloomfeid, Essex Co. N. J. How the firmes ori, insted could not be ascertained, but they are said to have started in the porter's room. The loss is about \$30,000.

The only essential item in this report is scholly untrue. The Silver Spring Paper Mill was not burned at all. The canal stables near the inclined plane were destroyed by fire with all their contents of hay, feed. etc., the whole loss not exceeding, probably, \$2,500.

WESTON,-This ambitious, but hitherto unsuccessful "Watker," achieved a triumph last week by walking at the Newark Rink 500 miles in six days. The first day he accomplished 115 miles. The average time per mile, during the entire walk, was 14 minutes 14 seconds, being also an average of father over 4 1-5 miles an hour. During the whole time of the walk, his various rests amounted together to 22 hours

here was 20 inches.

four years.

FAMINE .- Recent accounts from the East give distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor. The prospect is repre sented as appalling.

HOME MATTERS

WEATHER CHRONICLE Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre At Noon 357 489 409 839 289 At 9P.M. 399 829 819 869 189 84" Remark-20 inch snow fell on 20th. A similar storm, with like depth of snow, occarred on 26th Dec., 1872.

BLOOMFIELD.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

Oakley, Ira W. O'Neil, Mrs. L. Barnes, Wm. Burns, James. Odgers, Mrs. S. Bangburn, Byron Bidner, Mrs. Brickerhoff, Mrs. C. Prove, Wm. Bradshaw, Mrs. W. H. Richter, Jacob 1 Cauley, Mr. J. Rose, H. N. Connell Ellen. Cronk, Hatty. Dey, Lewis II. Shafer, Jas. L. Vielstick, Appa. Darrall, Fred. Vail. Charles. Grote De, Minnie E. Wharry, M. A. Garrabrant, Emeline E. Woodburn, Jas. Gregory, Stephen O. Haff Jennie. Hoenger, Wm. Hubbard, George A. Hadfield, Tom. Hedden, Mrs. A. Hammer, Edward. lackson, Mrs. Gardiner. Keane, Ellen. baugh, Elias, Mott, Mrs. W. H. Mortimer, Thos.

ANNOUNCEMENT .- The rejuvenated First Presbyterian Church will be re-opened for regular service on Sunday next. Preachng by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. Ballantine. at 104 a. m. and at 74 p. m.

CHRISTMAS. The Episcopal Church alvays has an appropriate Church service on this most interesting of the Calender days. A practice which we heartily com-

A CARD.

I have learned from a number of ladies, that a woman has been calling at their ouses, soliciting aid, and using my name as indorsement. Such use is unauthorized by me, and, upon inquiry, I find the person to be unworthy of confidence, intemperate in her habits, false in her statements, and not in need of the help she seeks. gives the name of Stewart, more often than M. FANNY DODD. Dec. 21, 1874.

MONTCLAIR.

ing. The subject was California and Yosemite, the marvels of which, related by one of our respected pastors and fellow citizens from his own intelligent observation, were listened to with excited interest

by a large and gratified audience. The fourth and last of the course will be on Oregon, its magnificent scenery, etc., and will doubtless be the most interesting of the four. It will be delivered on Tuesday evening next. Those who fall to hear it will doubtless regret their loss,

CHRISTMAS TIMES .- The Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Berry's) had their festival and fair on'Tuesday evening in Jacobus Hall.

The Sunday Schools of the other other Churches, all, we believe, have their street. We all know what has been done inflections were also given. Modulation festivals on Thursday evening.

The EPISCOPAL CHURCH will have an ppropriate Christmas service at 11 o'clock on Friday. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Maxwell, who will also, as is usual on this day, administer the Lord's Supper.

BURGLARS .- Mr. Pratt's residence was clothing of considerable value, including, we are told, five overcoats.

The "burglar alarm" and "Revolver pills" are the most effective preventives to this uninvited familiarity.

VERONA.

VERONA, the Pearl of the Valley has twenty years. gain formed her plans for a winter's campaign by the way of lectures, church socisociable of the s-ason was held at the parpleasant and attractive entertainment. of the village, old and young alike partic | derive all their vitality. pating on the occasion. After doing ample justice to a well filled and bountiful ta- man who seeks a home all that need be r ble the ladies had prepared with the good quired to make such a spot desirable. things of the season, the young people introduced some beautiful and interesting not one whit behind those of the city. We Snow .- A snow storm set in on Satur- tableaux, charades, rehearsals, Readings, can give him an acre of land, at the same day night last and continued all day Sun- etc. The two latter were fully up to the or less cost than he can buy 55 x 100 feet day. During Sanday morning the sight times, and although they were performed in New York. We will give him fresh was one of the most surpassing beauty. by the young people of the place, some that air, good society, beautiful views and The air was frequently filled with flakes follow the art as a business would have charming drives, and above all a healthful the size of a teacup. The measured depth been profitted to have heard them. The climate, entire company became so interested on It will not be many years before we shall The Rav. Dn Gill, sepin, of Ann Arbor, the occasion that to their astonishment the have a supply of pure mountain water which has been elected Bishop of the newly-or wee hours of the morning had crept slyly will from all elevations be distributed to

establishment of a "Continental Railway," some of the good-natured and good-look avail themselves of it, others will say was put at % dollars a yard: how much different homes and countries." for freight, between New York and Coun- ing ladies, all concluded not to intrude everything is too high, wait until things cil Bluffs, Iowa. To be double track, of any longer upon the hospitality of the get down. Ah: my friend it is very doubt steel rails, and to be completed within committee, agreeing that we had all had a ful if you ever see that day, and the golden of this village made appropriate remarks, most delightful evening, and the good opportunity will pass shepherd that had the flock in charge soon scattered us with his benediction.

For the Saturday Gazette.

GOLD AND SILVER AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER VALUES.

No. II. The growth of this country cannot be been done.

granite building on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, and saw the Washington Hotel burn on the opposite side where now stands Stewart's wholesale store. At the time he bought that-property and announced his determination to build a store for his -then only -- retail Battery to Pifth Avenue Hotel, his store as much as it would twenty years ago. money as it cost.

\$5,000,000, nearly all made in real estate.

After Eno built the store mentioned, S. years on the investment if he would build soon forget the dark days of '78 '4. a store on the corner of Rector street, the old site of Grace Church ; the store was MONTCLAIR, Dec. 21, 1874. built, and Mr. Chittenden occupied it, I think for ten years; certainly until he was left almost alone down town, the business

The operation proved a great success,

changed from Potters Field to a Park, are two departments. There was not a tree on it. The block of and almost worthless wilderners. Up, however, as far as the eye could well reach, a marble building was erecting: there was nothing above and nothing below, and the writer remembers exclaiming employing his money in that way. That

entered on Saturday night and robbed of this large population; where can they be The guttural quality was fairly given. them will remain within the corporate pal events in the following wars: the Pelimits of the city; but other vast numbers. will prefer a gesidence and home elsewhere. Some would as soon live in the city as any HEALTH SEEKING .- Mr. Robert B. Frost, where ; their attachments to locality are son of Stephen A. Frost, our worthy fellow slight, and were it necessary for them to the following from the New York Times of citizen and Miss Berry, sister of Rev. Dr. more every year, it would not materially R. Berry, sailed on Saturday in the interfere with their comfort; but others steamer Tokia for the Isthmus and San have very strong attachments to place, and Francisco. A son of citizen Sturges and would as their means and circumstances son of Widow Clark went out in the permitted seek out a place where they same steamer as Cadets, and will remain could have a localized home. There are with the vessel in its voyage round Cape thousands of young men in the city receiv. all present, Horn to take its place on the China Line ing from \$1,000 to \$2,500 who would be It is a new, large and staunch vessel. Bon delighted to get into a country home; they are now living prudently and econom ically, and from their pumber will come the rich men-the millionaires of the next

Already the overflow has made populous the suburbs, and wherever the nucleus of ables, village sleigh rides, etc." The first churches and schools has been found, beautiful villages have grown up. In there sonage, on the eighth inst., and was a very any doubt? can there be? that such villages will prosper and increase proportion-The house was well filled with the people ately with the great city from which they

We can in our village offer the young

We can give him churches and schools

With the increasee demand for facilities of travel into the suburbs which the large population of New York will require, we shall have double track roads and trains running every half hour to and from the city day and night, by that time en ocre of land in any pleasant village within forty minutes of the city will be worth something, but trains will make better discerned in looking forward, but what time than that, certain express trains will may we not expect as we cast our eyes come to our village in fifteen or twenty back twenty-five years and see what has minutes, a train runs regularly from London to Brighton 60 miles in sixty minutes On the 4th of July, 1845, I stood in the and with perfect safety.

It is not a fact that the enhancement in the price of labor during the past fifteen years is confined to this country, it is universal, in England, France, Germany and Italy and other continental countries labor is much higher.

Twenty years ago people from this countrade, it was thought by many that not try went to Dresden in Saxony to live and even his popularity as a fashionable retailer spend their money, board and tiving were was sufficient to justify such an innovation cheap and a man with a moderate income Richter, Fred (2) upon the rustom of the city, but it was a could get along very nicely there but it is success; though it must probably be admit. not so now, living has nearly doubled in ted that there was not another retailer on cost, and what has produced it! There the street who could have done it. At any must be are son, and can it by other than of the first fields entered by Universalist rate, nothing of the kind has since been at the one indicated in the commencement of tempted by any other; and now, from the this article namely, gold will not buy half

stands alone on the East side, (though the It might be stated that the readjust business has been transferred to the store ment of values has been going on for years. on 9th and 10th streets). The property is it has been noticed in other countries more now worth, probably, three times as much perhaps than here, where our enterprises have been of such gigantic proportion Amos R Eno, formerly a dry goods job- that we used all the capital this country ber, a far-seeing and shrewd man, built the could furnish and all we could borrow first business store for jobbing on Broad- from abroad. Keeping up the rate of way in the vicinity of Pine street; from interest until everything culminated in the that he kept on buying and building, as he panic of last y ar, now capital is unemploycould take money from his business, always ed enterprises have ceased and we are keeping ahead of the tide which he saw about taking a new departure which will sweeping up town, until, as seemed to result in placing things in their just relamany, he insanely projected and built the tions to each other, when this is recognized Fifth Avenue Hotel. I have heard that it and allowed its proper influence in affairs almost broke him; but he went through, and it cannot be long delayed, our upward and is now worth from \$3,000,000 to and onward course will be resumed already the evidences of improvement are visable and it will not be long before the wheel B. Chittenden made an agreement with of trade and commerce are in prosperous they gave to the passages of Scripture de-John J. Phelps, who had been his partner, motion again when that occurs industries to pay him a certain interest for a term of of all kind will be revived and we shall

MILBURN, PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

For the Saturday Gazette,

A very interesting examination took three times as much as it cost, besides hav- charge of Mr. Theo. D Sickley, a gentle- pally confined their attention to the for ing paid for itself once or twice in fentsreduring the past ten years. The number Punishment is an imperfect remedy. If it In 1842, when the writer first visited of scholars enrolled on the School Register leaves the prisoner un eformed, it is only a them with the colored inks, and passing New York, Washington Square was being is about one hundred and thirty. There temporary romedy; and under the present

Having received an invitation from Mr. fine brick houses on the North side was Sickley. I entered the department under estimates that only one twelfth of the being built; all above on Fifth Avenue his immediate charge at about 1.15 P. M. was a chaotic desert, apparently a hopeless I found fitty or more visitors present including ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were began by a Fourth Reader Class, numbering about twenty-two scholars, lation of the country at nearly 40 000, and from eight to thirteen years of age. They the entire number of offenders at between answered rapidly and with ease such quesagainst the madness of the man who was tions as What is Accent !, Emphasis ?, Detroit, are brought under treatment every Monotone ?, Rising and Falting Inflection ! year. We may from these facts partly building now stands on the corner of 18th and Circumstex? Ten rules for the use of conceive the extent of the difficulties to be with its variations in pitch. Quality and Quantity, together with ten rules explain- sensibly on a strange exposition of the 9th At that time the population of New and the proper use of the last three were Commandment by Prof. Wilson of the York was \$12,000; it is now, or was, at well recited. This class read in concert Rochester Theological Seminary, who the taking of the last census, 942,000, If selections illustrating the above from seems to justify lying under certain cirit goes on at this rate of increase for thirty "Sander's Fourth Reader." The reading cumstances, as when the intention is to years more there will be a population of was exceedingly well done, ranging from befriend a person! The Professor is quot-2.826,000 : and what shall be done with a whisper to the loudest tone of voice. ed as saving "It is one thing to lie against

accommodated ! A fast proportion of giving the date, the cause, and the princi- as follows:

each state was settled; after which they gave the list of Presidents from Washing- exact words): ton to Grant. The thorough knowledge of history showed by this class, surprised

We next listened to a recitation in Geography. Subject, North America, divided as follows: Outline, Burface, Lakes and Rivers, British, Danish and Russian America; discoveries by Arctic navigat rs; Climate: Products; Animals and Inhabitants; Iceland and Greenland. The capi. tals of the states; the countries of South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with their capitals; ten principal rivers, lakes, mountains and peninsulus of each grand division were also given. A map of the United States, drawn by Rob't, Oliver, on which he pointed out twenty-five geographical features, was well executed.

A. Class in Grammar was now called. They were questioned on the different parts of speech, the classes of pronouns, adjec-tives and advertis, etc. one hundred and sixty-nine questions were put to this class, and the answers given without a single mistake. Three sentences were analyzed and parsed, and rules given for each step.

An Arithmetic class was next examined in fractions, reduction, compound addition substruction, multiplication and division, and numerous questions relating to them were asked this class; their answers were prompt. Promiscuous 'examples were worked out on the black-board, and nicely explained. A boy by the name of Leon gasized Western Michigan Diocese of the upon them. Friend C, familiarly known as UnclerB, and all the B. B. B's, together never was a time when the opportunity Bought a piece of silk containing 963 yds

. THANSPOR ATION .- A bill has been in with all the old and young pill makers and for procuring a beautiful country tome and having used to it, sold to the r troduced into Congress to encourage the other professional gentlemen, and including was more promising than now. Some with mainder at 11 doilars a yard; the remnant itself to the manners and sentiments

A class in Spelling closed the recontions congratulating the scholars upon their proficiency, and the teacher upon his success. After singing a piece entitled "Good Night" the school was dismissed.

The remarkable improvement and advancement of the scholars under Mr. Sick ly's management, have brought to his sunport every patron of the school, as well as the leading citizens of Milburn. Schol re who were unable to do a simple example in Multiplication, are now-found doing difficult examples in Fractions, Compound Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, and are also able to answer all questions, give all rules, connected with them. Grammar History and Book-keeping were not taught until introduced by the present teacher. Mr. Sickley is about col ecting funds for a Public School Library the people are assisting him in the undertaking with liberality.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

THE METHODIST in a leading article of Universalism and Methodism contrasts their respective working and results in Philadelphia as follows : The Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, paster of the

Church of the Messiah in Philadelphia,

preached on Sunday morning, October

25th, a historical discourse on the " Prob-

lem of Universalism" in that city. Phila-

delphia, according to this historian, is one preachers in the United States. In 1790 the Lombard street Church was organized. in 1820 the Callowhill St. Society, and in 1850 the Church of the Messiah. The to-1850 the Church of the Messiah. al result of 103 years labor, says Dr. Brooks, is "three churches and only three the oldest of them languishing and pastorless; neither of the two very large or vig orous. Methodism opened its mission in Philadelphia in 1769. It had no adventitious aids. Its early preachers were strangers in the United States. Its early churches, St. George's and Ebenezar, like those of the Universalists, were placed in the Northern Liberties and Southwark. As the result of its little more than century's work in Philadelphia, it has over 50 churches, 18,000 memb rs, and a flourishing Book Room property valued at more

than \$100,000. Now, that which most distinguished early Methodists was that they preached "hell fire." The points on which they were pre-eminently sound were the certainty and endlessness of future punishment. They were often criticised sharply for the very literal interpretation which

In another article, on Prison Reform, the same paper opens the sulject thus : The National Prison Association of the United States evidently exists for a pur pose, and is working actively to carry it The purpose relates to one of the most important and difficult problems of civilized life; how best to segure society

system reform is a rare exception. It is inadequate, in that it reaches only a small offenders against the law get into prison. forts, to be thoroughly successful, must each the eleven-twelfths who are at large as well as the one-twelfth who are restrained. Dr. Wines estimates the prison popu 300,000 and 400,000. One eighth of the number, according to Mr. Brockway, of encountered.

THE OBSERVER lately commented very another, and a quite different thing to lie for best, most conveniently and coonomically Next in order came a Class in History him." And the "Observer" forcibly rejoins atio a perforate the sh ets between the

Take a case: Jones is on his trial for quod-King Philip's-King William's- murder. The circumstantial testimony is Queen Annie's-Yamasee-Geo, II-The so strong that his conviction is certain as French and Indian—The Revolutionary— the case stands when the prosecution rests.

Professor Wilkenson is put on the stand and testifies that he saw Joves in Rochester with Great Britain-The Florida-The at the hour when it is alleged the murder Mexican and our Late Civil war. The was committed in New York, Jones in class also stated when, where and by whom acquitted. Suppose the Professor's testi mony was intentionally false. Is it good

Now it is one thing to lie against another and a quite different thing to lie for him. Thi the de slogue. It is remarkable that the command is not simply and comprehensively. Thou shall not lie. It is, instead, Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Who is our neighbor? Not an accusperson only. And he who lies in bulish of criminal lies against all his neighbors, and only for a knav. Does this 9th com-To introduce the new idea that 'It is one hing to lie against another, and a quite different thing to lie for him, 'unsettles the whole framework of social confidence, and compels us to know what the intention of the witness is before we form an pinion as to whether he lies or speaks the

The Observer quotes at length from the rofesor and then concludes thus: The public have an unquestioned right to know he whole truth, when the reputation of public men is assailed, and he, who, by prevarication, deception, or downright ying," attempts to mystify the matter, we have been now condemding, emainte from the chair of a Protestant Theological jority of postmasters is not by, any mean extravagant. The holder of that position

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, asks Is Christianity flexible? and then refers to Miss Aiken's correspondence with Dr Chasting and the declarations of Professor awing of Chicago, both of whom in-

" That in the old church the portrait of God and Christ-were so file as to be kn w a storekeeper who is the postmast for the afternoon. Rev. A. B. Woodworth harmful to men in the chu ch and to the skeptics without. The modern church is New Jersey, and who gets only \$12 . revolt against a God of p sitive justice." On which the Observer expatiates with

ighteous indignation and eloquence : "Christianity, like its author, is the same Mr. J. L. James, the postmaster in this sterday, to day and forever. It is to be city, gets a salary of \$6,000, the largest esterday, to-day and forever. It is to be cfended, illustraced, commended and enforced with all the new arguments and freshest cloquence that human genius and learning can bring to the glorious work of preaching the gospel. But there are no such two systems on record as a Christianmy of the past and of the present. No other Christianity ever was known on this planet, and ne er will be.

The Christianity which Peter and John and Paul taught 1800 years ago, Luther and Bunyan and Wesley taught in their lay, and Chalmers and Alexander and Mclivaine have taught in ours. The sacri fices which David and Isaiah and Abraham rendered to the God whom they dored foreshadowed the same Christ, and therefore the same Christianity, that we believe who hold that without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin. Chris tianity has no other foundation, historical or ductrinal than this that God is just, and pardons sin on account of the sacrifice of Christ.

There are many religions besides this. There is no other Christianity. All Protestant Churches, of whatever name, are built on this foundation of Christ as the chief corper-stone"

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPOND-

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

HOW AND WHRHE POSTAGE STAMPS ARE Every United States postage stamp in use is made here in New York. The contract was held by the American Bank Note Company form lake 1821. the same day in 1873. That was for three terms of four years each. The Continental Bank Note Company at that time required by the other Company, the of the Continental is at the corner of Greenwitch and Liberry streets, but as it was lesirable to have the postage stamps made in a perfectly fire proof building, the fifth story of the Equitable Life Insurance Build

ing, on the corner of Broadway and Cedar

street, was rented by the Company for that

The office bere is for the use of Mr. Daniel M. Boyd, the government agent; and Mr. Charles F Steel, the agent and superintendent appointed by the Commaking of the Stamps were obtained by your correspondent from Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. Boyd's assistant, Two passenger elevators run to the top of the building, and upon leaving them, the kept locked and guarded by a janitor, ber, a series of "Some Old Letters," civilized life; how best to scente society against crime. With this problem is involved one still more difficult and complicated—how to proceed to make of the office and printing room. In the letters were not written for off william IV., by a young American offender a treatworth and useful member.

> In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work, covering them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling presses can be put into use in case of ecessity. After the small sheets of paper. pon which the two hundred stamps are engraved, have dried sufficiently, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose, is a pecu with water, which is better than any kind, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in bydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two hun dred tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half: each sheet of course when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who in as many operstamps Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put in mail begs for despatching to fuifil orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any other way mutilated, the whole cess of manufacturing the sheets are counted eleven times.

DISTRIBUTING THE STAMPS.

the country, and they use in the course of one year, 200,000,000 postage stamps. A neighbor. The mayor of Brooklyn apweek or two since 64,000,000 finished, and 87,000,000 unfinished stamps were put of Directors of this bridge, last week.

Mark Twain's play "The Gilded Age" alone uses 120,000 000 a year, somewhat is having a more successful run than any over one-sixth of the whole number used, or equal to the amount required by 6,000 due in part to the intrinsic worth of the other offices Four times a year the differ. play, and partly to John T. Raymond's ent postoffices send an order for the number of stamps they expect to have occasion Of course if they run out during that time they are at liberty to send for more. The office here in New York is supplied differently. Twice a month an order is sent for about 500,000 of various denominations. Three cent stamps are, of course, in much greater demand than those of any other value. In answer to the orders the stamps are made and sent to the offices. and there counted immediately in the presence of a witness. An accompanying blank receipt is filled up and sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster at Washington, who has charge of this branch of the Post sadly out of joint when such teachings, as Office Department. The pay of the majority of postmasters is not by, any means in Gurthrie, Indiana, receives the small safary of \$1 per annum, and there are many others who get the same. Others get two, three, four, five, and so on, up to \$4,000. Although a salary of a few dol lars is not itself of importance, the holding of such an office generally is. For instance most always the owner of the grocery store, and the villagers, while waiting for the mail, find it convenient to

nent for the future by silently adapting my in a stock of provisions, so that the postoffice draws custom. Besides, tie ostmaster is usually considered a man o much importance in a small town. I er of a village in the southern part of

not a compounding with sin, but it is a year for that position. But he wouldn't resign it for three times that amount every It is only the postmasters of large towns or cities who receive as much as \$4,000.

given, but really small, considering the

large amount of responsibility and work

which it involves.

The best news, in a literary point of riew, that I have heard in some time, is that the next volume of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s Cric a-Brac series will consist of selections from the famous Greville Memoirs. Mr. Charles C. F. Greville was a grand son of the third Duke of Portland, and was born in 1792, and died in 1865. His journal includes the reigns of George IV, and William IV., and has not a dry page in it from cover to cover, The author moved in the best society of his time, and his journal contains faithful por raits of the celebrated men and women with whom he was intimately acquainted. The sketch of George IV. is far from being flattering, as the following extracts concerning the indolent habits of his royal

ighness shows: The King leads a most extraordinary life-never gets up till 6 in the alt noon They come to him and open the window curtain at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning; he breakfasts in bed; does whatever business he can be brought to transact in bed, too; he reads every newspaper quite through, dozes three or four hours, gets up in time for dinner, and goes to bed between 10 and 11. He sleeps very ill and rings his bell forty times in the night-

If he wants to know the hour, though a Note Company from July 1st, 1861, until out his hand to get it. His valets are nearly destroyed, and at last Lady Conynghem prevated on him to agree to an arcangement by which they wait on him on offering to do it for one-half the amount alternate days. The service is still most severe, as on the days they are in waiting their labors are incessant, and they cannot take off their clothes at night, and hardly lie down."

Mr. Greville's journal begins in 1818 and is only published down to 1837. It was carried on, however, until the au-thor's death in 1865, but as many of the persons mentioned in the latter part are still alive it was not considered wise to publish it all yet. Since Pop's Diary was given to the world, there has been nothing of the kind to equal Greville's lournal. The volume which will probably be illustrated by several copies of crayon sketches, will be out some time in

The taste for reminiscences appears to be on the increase. Besides all the books only entrance to the postage stamp rooms of personal recollections, Seribner's Monthis by means of a door which is constantly ly will commence with its January numconfidence, and gives us most amusing pictures of the people by whom she

urrounded. HERE AND THERE Miss Clara Morris, the well known acor, is now Mrs. Clara Harriott. She was married last week to Mr Frederick C. proportion of offenders. Dr. Bittenger are employed all the time, although ten nephew of the late Mayor Havemeyer, to whom she had been engaged for some time. The wedding occurred in a Brooklyn church, and was private; Miss Morris' mother, the father and mother of Mr. Har-

rictt, and Mr Sutton, the actor, being the B'y pe sy s present. liar composition, made of the powder of Mr. Harriott may be congratulated up-dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed on having accured so charming and talented a young lady as Miss Morris for his

The Hudson River Tunnel Company is in trouble Work upon it was commence used for bonk notes. After having been in Jersey City some time since. The necessary land in that city, however, is owned by two or three railroad corporations, among others the Morris & Essex Railroad Company. The other Companies sold the land needed, but this one refused to, and Judge Bedle, of Hudson county, was requested to appoint commissioners to condemn and appraise the land. The coundone by a girl with a large pair of shears sel of the Morris & Essex objected cutting by hand being preferred to that and the case will come up again next

Monday.

The Tunnel is to run under the Hudson River, at a depth of about twenty five feet, from fifteenth street in Jersey City to somewhere near Tenth street in this city. The diameter will be about twenty-five or thirty feet, and the length a little over ninecen hundrtd feet. It will contain a passenger railway, and will probably supercede sheet of one hundred is burned. About winter, for at that time the boats are not 500,000 are burned every week, from this by any means comfortably or rapid, being cause. For the past twenty years, not a often detained for a long time by the ice. single sheet has been lost, such care is The trip in the tunnel would not take taken in counting them. During the pro- more than six minutes, and would be as comfortable at one season as at another, If possible, the great work will be com-pleted by the first of January, 1877. It will cost altogether about \$8,000,000. With this tunnel and the Brooklyn bridge, There are 36,000 postoffices throughout

excellent acting of the principal role, Colonel Sellers. The hur dreth perfor mance will beg'n on the 23d, two weeks from to day, when Mark Twain will mak a speech, and the occasion will be celebra ted by other appropriate ceremon

A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES Will be given [by special request], by REV A. H. BRADFORD.

Montclair Congregational Church, Tuesday Evenings. Embracing the chief subjects of interest in

UTAH, SALT LAKE, THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA, CALIFORNIA. THE YO SEMITE VALLEY, OREGON,

TLLUSTRATED BY THE STERBOFFICON.

